APIC KEYNOTER

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

VOLUME VI Number 2 ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY SUMMER 1967

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1892

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Cleveland and Stevenson)
5,556,918
(277)

REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Harrison and Reid)
5,176,108
(145)

PEOPLE'S PARTY
(Weaver and Field)
1,041,028
(22)

PROHIBITION PARTY
(Bidwell and Cranfill)
264,133

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
(Wing and Matchett)
21,161

(Items pictured are from the Neil Porter and Harris Collections.)

THE APIC KEYNOTER - ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY BY APIC - SUMMER 1967

STAFF: Editor, U. I. Chick Harris, #139, 6223 Mardel Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63109.
Associate Editor, Ferd O'Brien, 1360 N. Sandburg Terrace, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

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APIC OFFICERS:

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THE 1892 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN - THE KEYNOTER COVER PRESENTATION

The items pictured are representative of each of the parties known to have issued items for this campaign. The election of 1892 is unusual from several aspects for it is the only time a former President was reelected after having been defeated. Grover Cleveland had been elected in 1884 with Thomas Hendricks as his Veep. Allen G. Thurman was his 1888 running mate but Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton were the nation's choice, even though they were second in the popular vote. Cleveland's choice for his third try was Adlai E. Stevenson while the Republicans again chose Harrison with Whitelaw Reid for Veep. The People's Party which was a new comer to the political arena, was made up of former Greenbackers who had supported James B. Weaver in 1880 and Ben Butler in 1884; also members of the Union Labor Party and the Silverites. Their candidates were James B. Weaver and James G. Field and they polled over a million votes of the twelve million cast. Only two other minor parties fielded candidates; the Prohibitionists for the fifth time. John Bidwell was their nominee along with James B. Cranfill. Another new party, the Socialist Laborites, which had been founded in 1890 by Daniel DeLeon appeared on the ballot. The followers of DeLeon were American Marxian Socialists and Simon Wing and Charles Matchett were their choice in 1892. The Democrats popular emblem, the Rooster, was victor over the Harrison Top Hat--with another close popular vote. The chief issues of the campaign were the current hard times due to low wages, low farm prices, and unemployment.....

Description of items pictured on the cover: The first two are brass shell, pin back badges with sepia colored cardboard photos. The political tokens of the People's party are of aluminum and depict Weaver on the obverse and Field on the reverse; the photo button of Weaver is a stud back and celluloid fronted, rimmed in metal. The Prohibition buttons are of similar manufacture with the names button in red, white and blue.....

The APIC was founded as a non-partisan organization, and party politics really has never had a place in our organization, its meetings, and its publications. Several were perturbed with the enclosure sent with the last KEYNOTER--thinking that partisan politics had made its entry. Nothing could be further from being the case--I assure you that as long as I am Editor, that all material will be as neutral and objective as is possible--will continue to keep this as a major objective always. It was felt that the photos of all of Republican members of the present congress made the publication worthwhile to all members.

The Autumn issue of the KEYNOTER will feature the 1928 campaign, items of special interest are solicited. The KEYNOTER is only as good as you help make it!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The politics, taxation, and Colonial history is recalled in this issue of the KEYNOTER, a special thank you to Don Ackerman and J. Harold Cobb for their special contributions. We will feature the period of the 1820's, through 1840 in the next issue--what do you have of interest in items or material for this issue?.....

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

On February 22 in 1892 a Conference, called by dissatisfied Democrats and Rebuplicans, along with former Greenbackers, Union Laborites, Farmer Alliance members, as well as those from the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association, The National Grange, Farmer's League, Partons of Industry, etc., met to law ground work and draft a platform for the campaign of a new political party. This party was to be known as the People's Party and would be a minor force through 1908. The People's Party Nominating Convention was held in Omaha, Nebraska from July 2 through 4th and it was a lively affair with 1366 delegates in attendance. The basic St. Louis Conference platform was adopted and included the following major articles; Restore the government to the 'plain people'; Right of all workmen to organize; Free and unlimited coinage of Silver; A graduated income tax; Establish a postal savings bank, so wage earners can save safely; Federal lands should be for all and the excessive holdings of the railroads should be reclaimed by the government; Government ownership of railroads and the telephone and telegraph facilities.

The Omaha Convention's favorite was Walter O. Gresham and after several different versions of his wishes, regarding the Presidency made the rounds, it was decided to send a Committee to contact him personally, to get his decision. There was a delay in balloting but it did not take long for the Convention to chose James B. Weaver, once Gresham had made it known he would not accept the nomination. Weaver had been the Presidential candidate of the Greenback Party in 1880 and polled 307,306 votes. The People's Party claimed to be the only party which represented the whole country, having no factions or dissentions. To prove this they nominated a Virginian, James G. Field for the Vice Presidency. Both candidates, in contrast with Cleveland and Harrison, stumped the country, with Weaver giving special attention to West and mid-West. Their efforts did pay off as they polled over one million out of the twelve million cast, carrying the states of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, and one vote from Oregon and North Dakota.

Four years later, in 1896 the People's Party Convention was in St. Louis and the Silver craze raged in the Party. It was just a question of Bryan, the Democrats choice, and also Sewell--or Bryan and a Peoples's Candidate for Vice President. Again the party chose a Southerner, Thomas Watson of Georgia for Vice President and chose him prior to making their choice for President. Bryan was said to have made a statement that he would decline the nomination if Sewell was not chosen, but he felt as did most of the delegates that the support of both the Democrats and Populists would be needed to defeat the advocates of the Gold Standard. The party platform was very similar to their 1892 views but added demands for direct vote for President, Vice President and Senators; recognize Cuba as a free and independent State; home rule for territories and District of Columbia; and that the unemployed should be used on public works projects. The ticket of Bryan and Watson polled 245,728 and 27 electoral votes.

The year 1900 saw the People's Party split, with the Western (the Free Silverites) also known as the Fusionists holding their Convention in Sioux Falls, South Dakota and choosing Bryan by acclaimation. This Convention met before the Democrats had nominated him, but was sure he would be their choice. This group although it also nominated Towne for Veep, eventually supported the Bryan-Stevenson ticket. The Anti-Fusionists, (Middle-of-the-Road) group meet in Cincinnati at the same time and with great emphasis on busting the trusts and anti-monopoly, nominated Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania and the prominent Populist from Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly. This wing of the party polled only fifty thousand votes and the People's Party as a force in politics never recovered.

The hard core of the Party rallied around Thomas E. Watson of Georgia and at their 1904 Convention in Springfield, Illinois made him their standard bearer, along with Thomas H. Tibbles. In November they polled 117,183 votes. The final gasp of the party was made in 1908, when again the choice was Watson, along with Samuel W. Williams of Indiana. The vote was 29,100 and the St. Louis Convention was the last for the Populists. Tom Watson was a great reformer and believed in the equality of all people--his philosophy hurt his political ambitions. He was a great student and writer of Thomas Jefferson and his principles....many felt he lived just fifty years to soon, his views were ahead of his time. Many of the People's Party platform planks were incorporated in FDR's New Deal.

For the Newer Collector

by U. I. Chick Harris, #139.

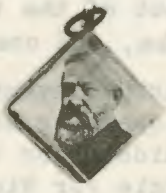
Because there was a real variety of items for the 1892 campaign, it seems appropriate to picture and describe a representative group, so our newer members will know what is available for this campaign. This was the last campaign before the celluloid pin back buttons made their appearance and changed the items from something usually purchased at the general store, to items which were distributed by the party. Many of the items pictured were undoubtedly sold on cards at ten or fifteen cents and a real beauty might command a quarter. There were usually ten or a dozen items to a card and just recently several such cards came to light and the items have made nice additions to many collections.

Sepia cardboard photos in a tin rim, has a tin back, and a pin.

A red, white and blue litho, with a sepia colored photo. Stamped in metal backing is 'American Tinplate, made by Norton Bros. Chicago' Safety pin attached.

A brass (pill) box, depicts a stack of 4 gold coins. The Harrison mate to this, says 'My pile on Harrison'.

Cloth covered stud button, with Names in white, and a gold colored eagle.



A double sided glass cube, Reid photo on the reverse. Glass is held together by a metal rim, and slogans appear when cube is held on its side.

A small felt hat with a red, white and blue ribbon band. Has a clasp back.

A tin litho, depicting the flag, with an oval photo of Cleveland and with a straight pin back.

A blue and white silk, stud back button. Note the Harrison top hat.

A gold colored metal fob, with photos under glass. Obverse has photo of Cleveland. Note ring at top. (photo is Stevenson)

As noted above most items were sold and the stores carried items for the major parties, and some in minor party strongholds also stocked these items. Most catalogues of this period only picture the major party items, but mention that others are available. (Most of the items pictured are offered between $8.00 and $20.00, except for the jugate.)

The PRESIDENT'S Message

from Robert Sterling, #173.

The 1968 APIC convention site will be Washington, D.C. Although we haven't informed them to make preparations to receive us, the nation's capital will host the clan in mid-August. Final date will be announced after checking into the availability of accommodations for the week-ends of August 17-18 and August 24-25.

We should have tentative plans drawn up for the next KEYNOTER.

The tabulation of the 221 ballots received was:

D.C.	78	Hartford, Conn.	18
San Francisco	40	Boston	16
New York City	36	Chicago	12

Less than 10 votes included: Los Angeles, Philadelphia, St Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Wichita, Dallas, Kansas City, Atlantic City, Columbus, Sturbridge, Mass., Rochester and Sherman Oaks.

A popular feature of the 1966 convention was the Broyles-Ottaway conducted floor auction. Give some thought to submitting an item or two to be auctioned to the attending membership. Donated items accounted for the financial success of the past meeting and we hope APICers will be as generous next year. We plan to print the descriptions and pass a list out to the potential bidders in order to expedite the affair.

Granted that the Convention is 12 months away the program ought to be locked up by Winter KEYNOTER time. Don't hesitate to forward suggestions.

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Those traveling to Expo 67 will be rewarded if they stop by the U.S. Pavilion. A portion of Mr. DeWitt's (25) collection is on display there. The ubiquitous DeWitt collection appeared, with Hugh Downs, on the NBC "Today" show recently.

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The July issue of Just Buttons carried a story on politicals. And a substantial contribution to the political memorabilia hobby is due off the press soon. Authored by Sally Luscomb (216) the Collectors Encyclopedia of Buttons will picture Harold Cobb's (201) massive G.W. collection. The publication, scheduled for release about November 1, will emphasize buttons in general but devotes considerable attention to politicals.

1967 SPRING APIC AUCTION

Lot	Sold For	Lot	Sold For	Lot	Sold For
1	$15.30	42	$18.25	83	$ 7.50
2	6.25	43	3.00	84	nb
3	13.25	44	nb	85	4.00
4	nb	45	8.00	86	5.00
5	5.25	46	35.00	87	3.00
6	nb	47	14.00	88	nb
7	8.00	48	7.55	89	5.25
8	15.25	49	10.50	90	9.00
9	6.75	50	3.75	91	nb
10	3.50	51	7.01	92	50.50
11	40.00	52	4.50	93	14.50
12	30.50	53	12.65	94	18.00
13	17.00	54	17.50	95	18.50
14	4.00	55	15.00	96	40.00
15	4.00	56	7.00	97	12.50
16	7.00	57	6.50	98	27.00
17	5.50	58	nb	99	22.00
18	6.00	59	nb	100	20.00
19	3.00	60	20.00	101	5.00
20	4.50	61	10.75	102	3.25
21	10.50	62	12.00	103	4.00
22	11.00	63	6.00	104	11.50
23	40.00	64	7.00	105	nb
24	10.00	65	7.00	106	5.00
25	9.00	66	nb	107	5.25
26	13.75	67	7.00	108	nb
27	13.00	68	13.00	109	nb
28	5.25	69	8.00	110	15.00
29	25.00	70	10.00	111	14.00
30	20.00	71	6.00	112	6.00
31	10.25	72	12.00	113	5.00
32	10.00	73	withdrawn	114	20.50
33	10.25	74	17.50	115	4.00
34	3.25	75	12.50	116	24.00
35	3.50	76	37.00	117	6.00
36	5.00	77	nb	118	nb
37	15.00	78	35.00	119	9.50
38	25.00	79	16.50	120	9.00
39	nb	80	22.00	121	21.00
40	nb	81	23.00	122	8.00
41	6.25	82	nb	123	5.50

The 1967 Spring APIC Auction is over. A total of $1,351.76 was realized for the owners of 105 lots that were actually sold. Seventeen lots received no bids and thus were not sold while one lot was withdrawn from the sale after the owner notified the Auction Chairman that his duplicate stock had been stolen from his automobile. I'll not comment on the prices that were realized but will let you compare the list above with the auction listing. These prices do show a healthy interest in our hobby and show further that there are interested collectors for most every kind of item, whether it be from an old or from a recent campaign.

As I write this final report, I am still receiving bids for the sale that was concluded several days ago. I regret that these bids were not received in time but hope that all members will mail their bids more promptly in the future. I thank you for your cooperation in this APIC sponsored project and hope that you will continue to support this and other events.

Hal N. Ottaway

APIC Auction Committee
Hal N. Ottaway, Chairman

The Secretary's Corner

by Don Coney, #202.

There's a lot moving in APIC -- including members. To avoid delay in receiving your Keynoter and other mail, why no drop me a card with your new address prior to the move? It will save time later and insure an uninterupted flow of mail. Oh yes, don't forget your new ZIP. Thanks. Don

DECEASED MEMBER:

17 - William G. Kirkwood, 319 Washington Avenue, Batavia, New York.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

986 - Artie R. McFerrin, 1106 Linwood, Pasadena, Texas 77502
95 - Joseph Brown, 12103 West Ohio Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53227
264 - Edmund Sullivan; home phone changes to 737-1069
591 - Robert Jensik, 9 Royal Vale Drive, Oakbrook, Illinois 60521
136 - Chuck Schudson, 3909 North Murray Avenue, Shorewood, Wisconsin 60035
834 - Jeff Nelson, 100 Lynbrook Drive North, York, Penna. 17402
835 - Barry Nelson, 100 Lynbrook Drive North, York, Penna. 17402
484 - Margery E. Hambleton, 7403 Van Noy Loop, Fort George Meade, Maryland 20755
786 - Frederick D. Taft, 26 Woodridge Road, Durham, New Hampshire 03824
575 - Mike Hovenkamp, 802 North Nursery Rd., Apt. 215, Irving, Texas 75060
799 - Mrs. Barbara Austin, 199 Pond Hill Rd., Wallingford, Connecticut 06492
647 - Art Grandbois, 2412 S.W. 102nd Place, Seattle, Washington 98146
736 - Ivan Imm, 817 Vera Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53704
462 - John C. Wagner, Jr., 919 Lincoln Place, No. Bellmore, New York 11712
327 - Mrs. L. M. Holland, 215 No. Rio Bravo, Paparito Acres, Los Alamos, New Mex. 87544
855 - Mrs. Earlene Claussen, 655 Everett, Lakewood, Colorado 80215
296 - Joseph N. Dimmick, 7102 No. 36th Avenue, Apt. 12, Phoenix, Arizona 85021
864 - Phyllis Arlene McMillan, 3036 Central Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60201
293 - Kenneth E. Carpenter, 16 Stafford Road, Newton, Massachusetts 02159
688 - John McKleroy, 346 S. Grant, Bloomington, Indiana
253 - Charles McCall, Apt. C - 401, 6166 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22044
984 - Bruce M. Smith, 306 Wyandot Place, Huron, Ohio
689 - Stephen R. Henderson, 914 Baylor, Staunton, Virginia 24401
487 - W. H. Raff, Univ. of Maryland, Far East Division, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96525
102 - Ben Odesser, 6332 N. Richmond St., Chicago, Illinois 60645
473 - Thomas Williams, Seneca Hotel, 47th Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
749 - David B. Mitchell, P.O. Box 9241, Riviera Beach, Florida 33403
443 - John E. Coyle, 2000 Vallejo, San Francisco, Calif. 94123
96 - David H. Kelsey, 4208 Constance Place, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87109
804 - Paul D. Fisher, 1401 Delaware Avenue, Wyomissing, Penna. 19610
287 - Roy Safanda, 950 Chicago Avenue, Oak Park, Ill. 60300
881 - Barry Paris, 526 W. 113th St. (Apt.71) New York, NY 10025

RECENT RENEWALS:

831 - Peter Morse, 11 Jeanette Avenue, Freeport, New York 11520; office manager; (2-c-h-l-r-z); (516) 379-1036; (212) 686-8620
250 - Frank Washburn, 581 Boyleston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116; coin dealer; (3-d-h-l-r-u-v); (617) 878-9363; (617) 266-1287
411 - Roger Heym, 2680 Country Lane, Bremerton, Washington 98310; student; (1-c-i-l-r-z); (206) ES 3-1304
805 - Richard Bristow, 842 Old Orchard Road, Campbell, California 95008; teacher; (2-c-h-m-pres. pictures-q-z); 378-1726; 252-3755
461 - John Sillito, 3680 S. 2700 E., Salt Lake City, Utah 84109; (1-c-i-l-Henry Wallace-q-z); (801) 278-2748

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER, continued.

REJOINED:

410 - James Vinson, 701 West Spring St., Neosho, Maryland 64850; fed. employee; (2-c-h-m-q-v); (417) GL 1-4470

380 - Bert Sugar, 6 Southview Road, Chappaqua, New York 10514; ad exec.; (2-c-h-l-r-u-v); (914) CE 88801; (212) TN 7-6600

184 - Beverly Bailey, 1130 4th Avenue S. E., Rochester, Minnesota 55901; teacher; (2-c-h-m-r-z); (612) 289-2405

455 - Timothy C. Riley, 507 N. Palm Drive, Beverley Hills, Calif. 90210; student; (2-c-h-l-r-u); CR 5-6926

406 - William L. Scogland, 510 First Ave., Silvis, Illinois 61282; student; (1-c-h-l-r-z); (309) 755-9225

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS: Should any member know of a good reason, why any probationary member should not be admitted to the APIC, please send such objection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer, Don Coney, 66 Golf St., Newington, CONN. 06111. If no objections are received, full membership will be accorded on 9-20-67.

1032 - John A. Barba, 409 Furnald Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10027; student; (2-c-h-m-q-z); (212) 663-5189

1033 - Douglas Mueller, 2131 North 56th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53208; student; (1-c-general-l-s-v-w); 453-9249

1034 - James E. Henry, 10428 W. Hillside Ave., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53222; sales rep.; (3-c-h-m-q-z); 463-4935

1035 - Henry J. Luty, 7 Luty Drive, Hyde Park, New York 12538; Agent - DPW; (3-c-i-m-union-q-z); (914) 622-1961; (914) 454-8000

1036 - Donald W. Hardman, 180 No. River Rd., Warren, Ohio 44483; teacher; (2-c-h-m-r-z); (216) 395-8898; (216) 847-8616

1037 - Robert N. Tuthill, 146 Arvilla St., Springfield, Massachusetts 01118; insurance inspector; (2-c-h-m-q-z); (413) RE4-3753; (203) 246-2584

1038 - Vernon S. Houston, 1993 Mt. Vernon Pl., Dunwoody, Georgia 30043; sales rep. ; (2-c-i-l-q-z); (404) 451-4473; (404) 451-4473

1039 - John Turner, R #4, New Castle, Pennsylvania 16101; retired teacher; (3-c-h-buttons-m-r-u); (412) 654-2094

1040 - James S. Watson, 816 State St., Madison, Wisconsin 53703; museum curator; (3-curator-i-l-X); 262-9573

1041 - Horace C. Houghton, 2021 Fernway Avenue, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18018; clerk; (3-c-i-l-q-u); 867-4835

1042 - Stanley A. Hamel, Seabrook, New Hampshire 03874; investment management; (2-c-i-l-q-u-v); (603) 474-2232

1043 - Howard D. Best, 7676 East Colfax, Denver, Colorado 80220; restaurant owner; (2-c-i-m-q-z); 333-1792; 399-1024

1044 - Robert M. Clifford, 8 Dudley St. - Apt. 17, Arlington, Massachusetts 02174; Lt. USN; (2-c-h-naval-m-q-z); (617) 643-8326; (617) UN4-6900 X2991

1045 - Allan C. Hoover, 120 Fruit St., Peru, Illinois 61354; sheet metal worker; (3-c-h-m-q-z); (815) 223-1159

1046 - Ben W. Meek, 628 Riverside Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805; realtor; (3-c-h-l-q-z); (219) 743-5898; (219) 743-4661

1047 - Bereneice S. Matthews, RR 1, Portland, Indiana 47371; antique & button dealer; (3-d-i-l-q-w); 726-7506

1048 - Roger A. Antaya, 2103 Starmount Lane, Lutherville, Maryland 21093; student; (1-c-h-m-q-u-w); 252-4657

1049 - Nate S. Shapero, 1927 Twelfth St., Detroit, Michigan 48216; Ch. of Bd., drug chain; (3-c-i-pan oacific-r-u); (313) UN1-0504; (313) WO3-7760

1050 - Mrs. Athel Rasmussen, 223 So. Main Street, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067; coin dealer; (2-c-d-i-l-q-u-w); (313) 545-4519; (313) 541-5868

1051 - William A. Bader, 413 Clark Street, Dysart, Iowa 52224; grad student; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (319) 476-5055

1052 - Jerry B. Schele, 3774 Pineview Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805; factory inspector; (3-c-h-ad pins-m-q-z); 483-6350

PROBATIONARY MEMBERS, continued.

1053 - David M. Russell, 215 Elm Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15218; children's theater producer; (2-d-i-ad pins-m-r-z); 371-9442

1054 - Clark N. Bigelow, 11534 E. Marginal Way South, Seattle, Washington 98168; student; (1-c-union, lodge, fair-q-x); CH 2-4682

1055 - Edward J. Ellis, 1893 Armstrong Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66102; teacher; (3-c-i-l-q-z); FI 2-6437

1056 - William J. B. Burger, 12 East Holly St., Pasadena, California 91101; dealer; (2-d-i-l-r-w); (213) 449-6330

1057 - Russell Fleming, 16 Lafayette Street, New Brunswick, N. J. 08901; lawyer; (3-c-i-l-q-u); (201) 247-6574; (201) 545-4800

1058 - Hyman Rosenblum, 1 Stuyvesant Oval, New York, N. Y. 10009; prod. manager; (3-c-h-Al Smith-l-q-z); (212) GR 7-0163

1059 - Mrs. R. J. del Castillo, 3636 Quimby St., San Diego, California 92106; housewife; (3-c-i-l-clothing buttons-q-u-v); (714) 223-7459

1060 - Robert N. Ferrell, 5 Forsgate Drive, Freehold, New Jersey 07728; advt.-sign-tax collector; (2-c-i-m-r-z); (201) 462-7794; (201) 462-3000

1061 - D. Bruce Shine, 421 East Market Street, Kingsport, Tenn. 37660; attorney; (2-c-h-m-r-z); (615) 245-8356; (615) 247-7136

1062 - Anthony J. Sciolino, 247 Rustic Street, Rochester, New York 14609; law student; (2-c-h-m-q-z); FI 2-7040

1063 - Roy E. Kineen, P.O. Box 529, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701; collection agency; (3-c-i-m-q-z); 342-7596; 342-7988

1064 - William L. Funk, 1055 South Cook Street, Denver, Colorado 80209; trust officer; (2-c-h-m-r-z); 722-4890; 244-8811

1065 - Carl Knecht, 821 Park Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa 52761; factory worker-antique dealer; (2-c-d-h-i-q-z); 263-1753

1066 - Richard J. Crosby, 111 Woodland Drive, Pittsburgh, Penna. 15228; sanatarian; (2-c-h-West Pa.-Lincoln-l-q-z); (412) 561-5629; (412) 281-1490

1067 - Frederick W. Bradley, 17 Mt. Ranier Court, San Rafael, California 94903; insurance claims mgr.; (3-c-h-m-q-z); (415) 479-0443; (415) 421-4711

1068 - Mrs. M. Louise Kibler, 214 East King St., Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401 (3-c-d-h-r-u); (304) 263-3446

1069 - Harry W. Mitchell, 1220 Rebecca Avenue, Pittsburg, Penna. 15221; real estate; (3-c-h-m-q-u);

1070 - Robert J. Rosegarten, 34-10 75th Street, Jackson Heights, New York 11372; advt. acct. exec.; (2-c-h-l-r-z); (212) NR 2-8518; (212) MU 8-5400

1071 - Lawrence J. Kimmel, Jr., 421 Old Trail, Baltimore, Maryland 21212; Sunday school teacher; (2-c-h-l-q-z); (301) 828-0722; (301) MU 6-8261

1072 - Patrick F. O'Connor, 750 South Walker - #52, Bloomington, Indiana 47401; grad student; (2-c-i-m-q-z); (812) 339-5793

1073 - Mrs. Agnes L. Lang, 1520 W. 11th, Spokane, Washington 99204; housewife; (3-c-i-l-q-z); MA 4-3854

1074 - Mrs. Richard Brouwer, Box 68, Garner, Iowa 50438; Sec./housewife; (3-c-i-l-q-z); (515) 923-3309

1075 - George A. Walter, 812 South Plane Street, Burlington, Iowa 52601; purchasing; (3-c-i-m-q-u); (319) 4-5731

1076 - Mary A. Bunting, 1405 Oregon Pike, Lancaster, Penna., 17601; oil business; (3-c-h-l-q-X); 392-0655

1077 - Phillip Parent, RFD Center Barnstead, New Hampshire 03225; student; (1-c-h-m-q-z); 269-4672

1078 - Richard G. Steindel, 325 Arch Street, Kittanning, Pennsylvania 16201; teacher; (2-c-h-m-q-u); 436-333

1079 - Mrs. Lou M. Bell, 136 South Sunset, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521; housewife; (3-c-h-fairs-l-q-z); 484-5102

1080 - Richard F. Wagner, 2320 Marguerite-Apt.9, Lansing, Michigan 48912; State Senate Aide; (2-c-i-Romney-m-bumper strips-q-z); (512)484-8283; (512)373-1253

THIS AND THAT This and That this and that

Those of you who will be attending Expo 67 in Montreal will want to allot some extra time for the U. S. Pavillion, as Political Americana is well represented. Some eixty posters, banners and broadsides from the J. Doyle DeWitt Collection has been transported to the scene. There are also some badges from the Smithsonian Collection, so be sure to make it an important stop at the Fair.....From time to time various enclosures accompany the KEYNOTER--these items are purchased by the APIC or gifts of some member or organization--mention is not usually made of these enclosures, as usually our supply is sufficient to cover only our present membership, (additional KEYNOTERS are printed for future members). .....The Prohibition Party held its 1968 Nominating Convention at the YMCA in Detroit, Michigan on June 27, 28 and 29, (1967). Some 40 delegates were in attendance and nominated E. Harold Munn, Sr. (he had been their 1964 candidate also) and Rev. Rolland E. Fisher of Kansas for Vice President. The National Chairmanship was passed to Earl F. Dodge, who is a young enthuastic prohibitionist and who will be working to get the nominees on the ballot. The laws of many states make it very difficult for minor parties to appear on the official ballot.....The Communist-Workers button pictured with the Teapot Dome buttons in the Spring 1967 KEYNOTER did not meet reproduction standards--the printing was blurred to obliterated--it read "Down with the Capitalist Teapot Dome, Forward to a Workers & Farmers Government".....Tony Boatman, #207, writes from Ndu, Cameron, West Africa where he has accepted a teaching assignment with the Cameroon Government--he has completed his two years with the Peace Corps at the same location. He speaks well of our U. S. Ambassador and says he'll be home in time for the 1968 APIC and National Political Conventions.....Another of our members is currently out of the original 48 States, Hal Ottaway, #35, is spending the summer in Alaska, up near the Arctic Ocean and near the Brooks Range of Mountains, where the misquitos swarm almost like bees--Hal is doing some Anthropoly studies and he as well as Tony both want their Keynoters sent to their out of State addresses.....Two rather sizeable collections have changed hands in the last few months, one was the collection of an old time non-member and the other a member, both were on the market due to the death of collector....some nice items should be on lists or advertised in the not too distant future.....Dave Lowden, #1013, received a nice high school graduation present--a trip from Littleton, Colorado to Topeka, Kansas, for a visit and special interview with Alf M. Landon (the former Governor and Presidential candidate) and also met Governor George Docking.....Don't forget to notify Don Coney our Secretary-Treasurer and well as your KEYNOTER Editor, when you have, or will be moving--be sure to give all pertinent changed information, such as phone number, and zip code.....Clinton Pyne, #777, was a recent unsuccessful candidate for the office of President of the North Carolina Teen-Democrats; he has been President of the Durham Teen-Dems; a card and handbill was issued in his befalf; a portion of his collection was on display during the State Convention.....

Ferd O'Brien, #103, has been appointed by President Bob Sterling, to serve as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Ferd sends the following message: "1968 will be an election year for the APIC and for the Country. It is not too early to think about our own slate of candiates. Should any of you desire to serve the organization, in an active capacity, you may contact our Secretary, Don Coney, or me. As Chairman of the Nominating Committee I shall be happy to receive your views".

Ferd W. O'Brien, Chairman, Nominating Committee.

The APIC extends deepest sympathy to Mrs. William G. Kirkwood upon the death of her husband. Bill was one of the early members of the APIC, and held membership #17. He had a most pleasing personality and thoroughly enjoyed his hobbies--Political Americana and Scouting, to which he devoted much time. I know Gertrude will agree that he was never more thrilled than when someone came to see his collection or to talk Scouting.....Our sympathy also to Mrs. Betty Ress, #450, upon the death of Emanuel Ress, her husband. Manny who headed Emress Specialty Co. of New York City was called 'the button king--a sloganeer without peer'. He did much to popularize campaign buttons and especially those with catchy slogans.....

APIC CHAPTER MEETINGS.....by Ferd O'Brien, #103.

OHIO CHAPTER MEETING, Columbus, Ohio--April 1, 1967

The Ohio chapter of the APIC met at the Neil House Hotel, on April 1 with Bob Sterling, our President and many of the Ohio enthuasiasts arriving Friday evening for a trading session and exchange of ideas. Election of officers resulted in Lynn Griffith being named President, and Fred Chittock the Secretary-Treasurer. Consideration was given the subject of a research project, with the majority present favoring McKinley. However, complications have arisen, in that an existing McKinley project is being carried out by Bill Opie, so plans are presently being considered for a Taft research project. Not much hopes for an Ohio Democrat, if we want to select an Ohio President.....Gene Dunifon extended an invitation to hold the 1969 meeting of the Ohio Chapter in Fremont, Ohio, with an assurance that we would be able to get into the Rutherford B. Hayes home, which is normally closed to the public. The meeting attracted some 60 participants, with the usual pleasant renewal of friendships and exchange of political mementoes.

Submitted by Lynn B. Griffith, #229.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MEETING, Woodland Hills--May 20, 1967

The Los Angeles Area meeting was at the Woodland Hills Holiday Inn and attended by thirty-four members plus fourteen guests. The room was set up with a huge L-shaped table for trading, selling, etc. Along the other wall was a display table which was arranged by Warren Lee, #453. This was divided into four sections, with Norman Lawson, #668 and Murray Harris, #178 andhis wife doing a beautiful and varied display of Franklin Roosevelt; next was the unusual collection of Socialist, Communist, and 'cause' items belonging to Dan Bessie, #230; Elmer Piercy's outstanding collection of Landon filled the adjoining area and was composed of pins, newspapers, posters, neckties, etc., just everything!; (incidentally I've never seen the Ruppert collection, but this would have to come close to it); lastly, everyone contributed to a Hoover display because of the news that the west coast had been awarded the Hoover Research Project. Entire collections were brought by Elmer Piercy, #19, John Ford #403, Warren Lee #453, and George Williams #543. Individual items were displayed by many other members.....Our special guests were the Harris' (Chick and Ceil) and after several hours of trading, buying, selling and giving Chick a chance to meet the members, we had everyone sit down and relax. (There was no official meeting but Chick did ask for comments to improve the KEYNOTER). Jim Kinney, #344, had procured J. Doyle DeWitt's "Face of Lincoln" film and I'd sent to the Smithsonian for their set of slides of political items in their collection. (This is something all of thechapters could use, as the slides are free except for return postage and insurance.) Along with these, Chick and I put together a selection of slides of other collections, depicting pins, as the Smithsonian's were mainly 3-D items. Chich narrated all of the slides.....Wrapping up the entertainment interval, Jim Kinney awarded trophies he had procured, for the most interesting features of the display tables. Norman Lawson and Murray Harris got these for the FDR dispaly. Finally, we had Ceil Harris draw for the many donated door prizes (around 20, which varied from fine old jugates to Reagan for '68 pins!) This was a lot of fun and even a common Goldwater pin seemed exciting when won like this!.....Oh, yes--two more details--the admission table was decorated with a striking APIC sign made by George Williams, and manned by Susan Ford and Chris Piercy, Elmer's grandson, who are both eleven.

Submitted by Marion Ford, #784.

SAN FRANCISCO-BAY AREA MEETING, Sunnyvale--May 27, 1967.

The Bay Area meeting was held at the Holiday Inn at Sunnyvale, California on Saturday, May 27 and was a great success. Forty members turned out to meet Chick Harris and his charming wife. All were thrilled by Chick's exhibit of rare jugates. A selling and trading session was the order of the day. A series of slides were shown depicting many APIC members and their collections.

Submitted by Bob Sellers, #363.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER MEETING, Southington, Conn.--June 17, 1967.

The summer meeting of the Connecticut Chapter was held at the Just Buttons Museum. Besides the trading and selling that was as always brisk, the main order of business concerned the proposed Chapter research project on Calvin Coolidge. After much discussion, it was decided to look more deeply into the procedure for handling the project and the committee chairman, Ralph Edson, will report back to the Chapter at the October meeting.

Submitted by Bob Carter, #494.

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK CHAPTER MEETING--June 15, 1967

The Metropolitan Chapter of the APIC met June 15 at the Commodore Hotel in Manhattan. Mr. Robert Arnel presided, and the suggestion of an all day meeting to be held in the fall was discussed. The date of Saturday, September 30 was set with a 10 AM starting time. Along with our regular meeting will be an auction, election of officers and exhibits. We are inviting any and all APICer's at attend. A nominal fee will be collected from each attending. The place has not been decided as yet, but anyone interested can contact Ed Veleber #345, for further information. A letter will be sent to local members prior to the meeting. Mr. Stan King will present some of the facts and information on the election of 1860. This should be very interesting as Stan does an excellent job on this type of thing! We would like to see more of our local people attend these meetings and if everyone will try to attend the September 30 meeting I'm sure they will see what they have been missing. Lets ALL make it the next meeting and make it the best we've ever had!

Submitted by Doris M. Veleber.

CHICAGO CHAPTER MEETING, Chicago, Illinois--June 16, 1967.

The first official meeting of the newly formed Chicago Area Chapter of the APIC, held June sixteenth, saw Edward Jensen, #905, elected President and Robert Ruppert, Secretary-Treasurer.....The evening was highlighted for the fourteen members who attended, despite severe weather conditions, by a talk and an exhibit of George Washington inaugural buttons, presented by Ferd O'Brien, past President of the APIC. The interesting and informative program was followed by a heavy trading and selling session.....The groups next meeting is scheduled for July 21, at 8 PM in the Hospitality Suite of the Carl Sandburg Village in Chicago. Robert Jensik will present a program and exhibit covering Willkie's 1940 campaign. Chapter members have been invited to bring their favorite Willkie items to be displayed as a part of the presentation.....The interest and enthusiasm shown by all of those present at the first meeting will undoubtedly result in the success of this new chapter. Clyde Ruppert, #369 (Bob's dad), was unanimously elected program chairman and each meeting will feature a talk by one of the members. Much of the responsibility for the success of the chapter depends on Ed and Clyde, and we have confidence in them.

Submitted by Robert C. Ruppert, #269.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER MEETING, Detroit, Michigan--July 15, 1967

The third meeting for 1967 was held at Howard Johnson's Restaurant in Southfield, just two miles north of the Detroit city limits. We had an enthusiastic meeting with out-of-state guest members: Ed Chamberlain, Dayton, Ohio and Leon and Phyllis McMillan from Evanston, Illinois. Members Jack Crosby, Ray Olson, Bruce Maguire and Ed Puls brought exhibits featuring Teddy Roosevelt, as a part of the project study to aid the Michigan Chapter in preparing the booklet on this colorful President.....A delicious three course luncheon was served and an important decision was made to host the APIC members from the Great Lakes Region to meet with us at Albion, Michigan on Friday evening and Saturday, November 3rd and 4th. Invitations will be sent to all members of record in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; all other APIC are also welcome to come.....After considerable discussion, we decided to have a bid auction which will be handled by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Crosby, 411 Butterfield Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48823. Auction lots may be sent in advance or brought to the meeting. The lots will be on display all of Saturday morning and bidding will close just before the luncheon at 12:30.....The meeting will be at the New Holiday Inn located at the Albion exit, off I-94; Albion is about 20 miles east of Battle Creek. Registration for the meeting will be $5.00 which will include the noon luncheon and coffee and rolls in the morning. Winter rates will be in effect at the Holiday Inn for those who plan to come on Friday night or stay over Saturday night. Bring your duplicates and join thefun in swapping them for items you need. Come one, Come All!! Further information from: Jerry Roe, 47 Hollister Bldg. Lansing, Michigan 48933.

Submitted by Ed Puls, Chapter President.

DAYTON CHAPTER MEETING, Dayton, Ohio. --July 9, 1967

The second meeting of the Dayton Chapter was on July 9, with nine of our eleven Dayton members attending. Our officers are Edward Huff, #969, Chairman and Jerry Wildenhaus #375 co-chairman. A short talk on fakes was presented by Ed Huff and each month a different member will discuss the hobby. A bid auction is planned and meetings are the second Wednesday of each month, at the downtown library. All are invited to attend.

Submitted by Edward Huff, Chairman.

BIRTH OF OUR NATION, by Donald Ackerman, #418.

Borne upon a sea of hope, European immigrants landed on the shores of America imbued with the desire for a new life; a life in which each could be a master of his or her fate, free from intolerance, free from the disciples of prejudice and interference. They were fleeing from the reality of an old world filled with poverty, disease, degradation, and religious persecution. They knew not what was in store for them, but they placed their trust in God, and in their own ability and initiative. It was this spirit of independence that was planted on the shores at Plymouth and Jamestown, which notably blossomed into the birth of our nation, the United States of America. It was this spirit that put the 'United' into the U. S. A. and proved it's salvation in times of stress and disunion.

Most appropriately, the Pilgrim's first endeavor (enacted even before they landed) was to draw up a preliminary plan of government, which set up a 'civil body politic', to frame 'just and equal laws.' The first colonial legislative body was the House of Burgesses, which was composed of twenty-two Burgesses chosen by the planters from each Virginia town with a representative for every one hundred persons. In charge of the colony was a Governor, appointed by the proprietary company to whom land grants and patents were given by the Crown. Most of the efforts by the early colonial governments were directed towards control of the neighboring Indians, whose frequent attacks often killed many of the immigrants. Many governors were replaced because they could not control the area and eight colonies lost their charters for this and other reasons of mismanagement. Most of the colonies had a royal appointed Governor, an executive council, and a legislative assembly elected by the land and property owners. The assembly had extensive rights to set up elections, hire lobbyists for promoting mearures to be considered in London, fix taxes, enact local laws, and provide and set compensation for judges and executive officers. The Governor, in all cases, was to make certain that none of the laws were in conflict with the colony's charter or with English Laws,--he had veto power over such laws.

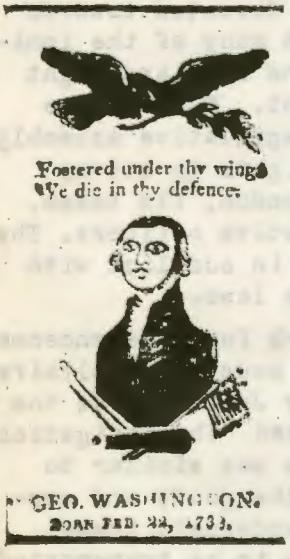
The taste of self government was enough to inspire the colonists to work for independence and they were influenced by the works of the European revolutionaries; Rousseau, Voltaire, Coke, and Locke whose classic work 'Treatise on Government' was used by Jefferson as the basis for the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. In 1660 the Parliament passed 'The Navigation Acts', which regulated trade and commerce by and to the colonies---this was similar to the Mercantile economic system which was followed in Europe. It tied the goods and services of the colonies directly to the mother country, allowing her to undersell these products and create a monopoly; it regulated shipping by allowing goods to be transported only on English ships with three quarters English crews. This dealt a death blow to the colonial commerce for the colonial merchants had already built up a prosperous business in cotton, wool and iron.

Europe from the time [redacted] of early colonial settlement (the era of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell; and the era of the Sun King, Louis XIV and beyond), was ravaged by wars of religion, disputed crowns, and territorial aggrandizement. These wars, for the most part, extended into America with English troops fighting in French territory for forts and centers of fur trade. The last of these wars was the French and Indian War (1754-1763), in which the French lost Canada to the English as well as all lands west of the Mississippi. The war left both England and France in Bankruptcy and when George III needed revenue in 1764 he looked to America. A whold series of new acts; The Sugar Act was the first to tax the colonists, soon to be followed by the Stamp Act of 1765 which hit every Colonist for every document and letter was taxed. The colonists were indignant and cries of 'No taxation without representation in Parliament' were heard in every hamlet and town. Secret societies like the 'Sons of Liberty' were organized to resist enforcement of the act. Throughout thecolonies, boycott of English goods was the cry and the boycott was effective enough to force repeal in 1766, through the help of William Pitt. It wasn't long though before a similar act was again passed and Patrick Henry became a leader of the Colonists opposition--they maintained that only the colonial legislatures could tax the colonies. Their perserverence brought on the revision, The Townshend Act. This action satisfied the colonists and brought tranquility until 1773 when the 'Tea Act' was passed. The British East India Company had a big tea surplus and the act gave them a monopoly in the colonies, due to exemption of duties. Colonial merchants were put out of

The Pitt
Colonial Token

business and eventually led to the Boston Tea Party. In 1774, theCoercive Acts sanctioned extra-territoriality, cessation of commerce in Boston port, increased Governors powers to set up courts and appoint officials. The Quebec Act extended the boundaries of Canada to areas claimed by American colonies. All this was too much to take and leaders of the colonies proposed a Continental Congress, which would initiate measures of coercion against the English Government. Meeting in Philadelphia, fifty-six delegates from twelve colonies met and proposed several radical resolutions--declared the Coercive Acts unconstitutional; urged the Massachusetts colony to collect taxes secretly; form local militias etc. War was narrowly averted when colonial arms were captured at Cambridge in September of 1774. It was only a matter of time before the colonists and English would be at war and that happened on April 19, 1775 at Lexington and Concord, despite efforts on both sides to compromise.

In reality the battles of Lexington and Concord were part of a small civil war with Massachusetts going it alone. A uniting force was needed and it was George Washington, a Virginian (a southerner) who headed the Continental Army--an army of 8000 Continental Army troops, augmented by state militia men whose only concern was to end their two year hitch and get back to their farms and families--they fought well only when their own town was threatened. Washington was leading a rag-tag army without adequate training and often had to bide his time awaiting reinforcements, food, and supplies. It was an impotent government and a long stalemate developed, after some victories in the northern mountains. The British controlled most of the cities and it was not until aid from France and Holland, who were anxious to recover lost ground in America, arrived did the tide of war begin to turn. Paine's 'Common Sense', issued in early 1776 aroused the country toward Independence. On July 4, 1776 the Continental Congress adopted the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and named it a prerequisite to all peace feelers. The turning point of the war came in 1777, when the British attempted to split the nation, failing at Saratoga. Inspired by this American victory, the French agreed to send arms, troops and ships. Spain, Holland and France also kept the British busy on the European front. United through sentiment against the English the U. S. became united officially by the action of the Continental Congress ratifying the Articles of Confederation. The ground war drug on, but our naval victories with French support and privateering gave moral support to our cause. In 1781, Lord Cornwallis began a grand sweep of the South including Virginia, destroying many forts but always having to withdraw due to a shortage of men to leave behind. Cornwallis finally retreated to Yorktown to await reinforcements and to rest--Washington saw his opportunity and faked a movement to New York, but swerved south while the French blockaded Yorktown and Cornwallis' entire army was captured. Coupled with defeates in the West Indies, and a change in ministries in England, set the scene for peace negoations which were concluded in 1783, with all parties involved.



Home Spun
Colonial Ribbon
(Harris Collection)

What was the United States in 1783? Certainly not a nation that one usually thinks of. It was a country without a Navy, Army (it had been disbanded the same year), had no economic security and no unified government. It was a loose alliance of thirteen small colonies which had been lucky enough to hold together long enough to defeat the British. In its early diplomatic relations with European powers, it was stymied by each colonies ability to nullify a treaty. There were several civil disorders such as Shay's rebellion, when indebted farmers, holders of depreciated securities, and others revolted, due to a forty to one decline in value of our national currency. (Not worth a Continental). Such disturbances although finally put down by the State militias, had far reaching effects as it focused attention to the weakness of our governmental system. Aroused by the situation, a group of leaders from each state, favoring a strong central government, met in Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention; there were also those who opposed a strong central government for they recalled the abuses under the British--the high taxes, the loss of personal liberty, the quartering of soldiers in private homes, etc., and equated it to a central form of government. After much compromise a new Constitution was formulated with much credit to Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay and Thomas Jefferson, whose adherants acted as a balance of power against the Federalists. The Federalists motto was ' The people who own the country, should govern it.' Hamilton was for a totalitarian form of government with a dictator - like king who would rule for life. The

BIRTH OF THE NATION, continued.

Federalists greatest asset was their chosen leader, George Washington, the hero of the Revolution. He felt that the new federal government must hold together for at least twenty years or there would be chaos and civil war. Ironically, the downfall of the Federalists concerned the Constitution itself...the dispute centered around implied and understood powers, such as Hamilton's bank and the assumption of State debts; his vision of total industrialization, national banks etc. All such ideas horrified Jefferson, who had a strong belief in the common man on his own and working the soil. In 1791 Jefferson organized the Democratic-Republican Party in New York with backing of the anti-federalist forces, workingmen, French radical democratic societies (the Jacobins), Aaron Burr, and discontented frontiersmen. Anti-Washington cartoons, picturing him in embarassing positions, infuriated the President who exclaimed that the opposition should be annihilated by force, if necessary. Cartoons did not have as much potential danger as the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794, which was initiated by disgruntled farmers refusing to pay Hamilton's whiskey tax. The use of 15,000 men were needed to put down the revolt, which turned the support of nearly all of the west to Jefferson. Jefferson who was Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet withdrew as he became further and further from the Federalist principles of Washington.

Throughout history a house divided against itself cannot stand and we know that a political party disunited loses power and elections. In 1796, Federalist John Adams was elected Predisent in spite of Hamilton's attempt to back John Jay. Hamilton was in Adams cabinet and even while there he worked against Adams secretly and issued reports about which Adams had no knowledge. Once Adams learned of these acts, he fired two cabinet members, and created a rift that would be a death knell to the Federalist Party. Affairs in France agitated popular public opinion against Adams and this coupled with past decisions of Washington--his neutrality during the 1793 war between France and England all added the quick downfall of the Federalists. A final blow was the passage of the Alien and Sedition of 1800, an act which flagrantly violated the principles of the Revolution--aliens were considered dangerous and subversive and deported without proof of activities against the States. All uncomplimentary or slanderous statements against the Federalists, the Government or the President were investigated and fines and imprisonment assessed. It was a new 'revolution' which placed Jefferson in the Presidents chair in 1800--the era of Jefferson Democracy was born. This was the unusual election which resulted in Jefferson and Aaron Burr being tied (electoral vote). This threw the election to the House and it took thirty-seven ballots to decide the outcome--although few trusted Burr, there was so much Federalist opposition to Jefferson and they were still well represented in the Congress, that it took much maneuvering and the support of Hamilton (an old enemy) to swing the final majority to Jefferson. Jefferson was a strong supporter of States rights, he ousted many Federalist office holders, replacing some with his friends, reduced taxes, and neglected the Navy. He was informal and approachable and his cabinet was not a 'yes' body but one which gave him advice and council. The election laws were changed so that the President and Vice President would be from the same party and would be voted for separately. Jefferson was reelected but the second term was very rocky--the purchase of Louisiana and Florida were the highlights. Our troubles with the British on the seas were becoming alarming and there was much dissention within the party. Madison was Jefferson's hand picked successor and his second term was filled with official acts which helped Madison come to the front. A sizeable section of the party favored Monroe, but Jefferson's choice prevailed. Relations with France also deteriorated due to the embargo and Madison was most ineffective. It wasn't until June of 1812 that War was declared, and lasted until 1815. James Monroe came into office almost unopossed and an era of good feeling prevailed. The Monroe Doctrine put the world on notice that it was to keep out of the Western hemisphere and Monroe was so popular that in 1820 he received all but one vote. It would have been unaminous except for one elector who thought that Washington alone should have had this honor. Yes, America was finally a unified, world power and had passed from infancy and adolesence to full maturity, and all of this without the political campaign as we know it today--for all of the political manuvering was at the Congressional level. (The period of the early campaigns will follow in the next issue of the KEYNOTER.....

EARLY MEDALS, TOKENS AND BUTTONS.

The patriotic cry, 'Long Live the President', was a carry-over from the days of the Colonies when 'Long Live the King' was appropriate. Pictured is an english button, circa 1783, with the crown, the slogan, and decoration. The brass button, known as 'GW in oval' is a natural adaptation of the English button. This item is Cobb #5d and shows the actual inauguration date. Such buttons were worn on partiotic occasions over a period of years.

The 'Success to the States' token, depicts Washington on the obverse, and on the reverse, SUCCESS TO THE STATES, followed by a star; in center is an eye, with rays from it in all directions toward thirteen stars unevenly arranged toward the outer portion. This was issued around the time of Washington's second inauguration, (1792).

Brass tokens which satirized political decisions or events were popular in England in the late 1700's. About the time of the election of John Adams, (1796), some which portrayed Thomas Paine, who was in France to avoid punishment, were brought over to this country, in small quantity. Their political effect is unknown.....

The items pictured or described make up the gamut of medals, tokens and buttons, which were used to commerorate or oppose our early beginnings of politics. From this we can see what a small impact our politics had on the day to day life of our forefathers....

STILL A CHALLENGE, by J. Harold Cobb, #201

The George Washington Inaugural buttons that are most familiar to APIC members are DeWitt's #GW1789-7 (the GW in oval, with Long Live the President near upper edge), and GW1789-9 (the linked states variety). Both these varieties are 34mm in size, or larger than a half dollar.

Not all GW Inaugurals are this size, there are patterns that are 15 to 20mm in size, so small that they can easily be overlooked. They have not been found in quantity to date, and there are undoubtedly some still unlocated. These when found, will have been in old button collections, button accumulations, sewing machine drawers, old trunks, or neglected cigar boxes of odds and ends. They will be black in appearance until cleaned to a rich copper or shining brass--it will pay one to keep their eyes open for these little treasures--a real 'gold strike' today. There may even be unknown varieties--anything is possible to the informed and alert collector. No matter where you live in these United States, the challange is with you.

13

13a

14

15

16

17

17b

Referring to the buttons identified above, only a few of Cobb#13 exist,(brass),as well as a few of Cobb #13a and 14; only one known of #15 and 17 and two of #16; while 13 of Cobb #17b are known to have been found to date. If there was one made, there must have been others--the question is, 'Where are they today?'. Happy hunting! Good Luck! and remember, its still a challenge.

AMERICAN TAXATION.

WHILE I relate my story, Americans give ear,
Of Britain's fading glory you presently shall hear;
I'll give a true relation, attend to what I say,
Concerning the taxation of North America.

The cruel lords of Britain, who glory in their shame,
The project they had hit on they joyfully proclaim;
What they are striving after is to take our rights away,
To rob us of our charter in North America.

There are two mighty speakers who rule in Parliament,
Who always have been seeking some mischief to invent;
'Twas North, and Bute, his father, a horrid plan did lay,
A mighty tax to gather in North America.

They search'd the gloomy regions of the infernal pit,
To find among those legions one who excell'd in wit;
To ask of him assistance to tell them how they may,
Subdue without resistance, this North America.

Old Satan, the arch traitor, resolv'd a voyage to make,
Who rules sole navigator upon the burning lake;
For the Britannic ocean he launches fast away,
To land he had no notion, in North America.

He will take his seat in Britain, it was his soul's intent,
King George's throne to sit on and rule the Parliament;
His comrades were pursuing a diabolic way,
For to complete the ruin of North America.

They tried the art of magic to bring their schemes about,
At length the gloomy project was artfully found out;
The plan was long indulged in clandestine way,
But lately was divulged in North America.

These subtle arch combiners address'd the British court,
All three were undersigners of this obscene report;
There is a pleasant landscape that lieth far away,
Beyond the wide Atlantic, in North America.

There is a wealthy people that sojourn in that land,
Their churches all with steeples most elegantly stand;
Their houses like the gilly are painted red and gay,
They flourish like the lily in North America.

Their land with milk and honey, continually doth flow,
Their want of food or money, they seldom ever know;
They heap up golden treasures—they have no debts to pay,
They spend their time in pleasures in North America.

On turkey, fowls and fishes, most frequently they dine,
With gold and silver dishes their tables always shine;
They crown their feasts with butter, they eat and rise to play,
In silk the ladies flutter in North America.

With gold and silver laces they do themselves adorn,
The ruby decks their faces, refulgent as the morn;
Wine sparkles in their glasses, they spend each happy day,
In merriment and dances in North America.

Let not our suits affront ye, when we address your throne,
O King, this wealthy country, and subjects are your own;
And you their lawful sovreign, they surely must obey,
You have a right to govern this North America.

O King, you've heard the sequel of what we now prescribe,
Is it not just and equal to tax this wealthy tribe?
The question being asked his majesty did say,
My subjects shall be taxed in North America.

Invested with my warrant my publicans shall go,
A tenth of all their current money they surely shall bestow;
If they indulge rebellion or from my precepts stray,
I'll send my war battalions to North America.

I'll rally all my forces by water and by land,
My light dragoons and horsemen shall go at my command;
I'll burn both town and city—the smoke shall cloud the day,
I'll show no human pity in North America.

Go on my hardy soldiers, you need not fear of ill,
There's Hutchinson and Rogers, their functions will fulfil,
They tell such ample stories, believe them sure we may,
That one half will turn tories in North America.

My gallant ships are ready to waft you o'er the flood,
Then in my cause be steady, which is supremely good;
Go ravage, steal and plunder, and yours shall be the prey,
They quickly will knock under in North America.

The laws I have enacted I never will revoke,
Although they are neglected my fury to provoke;
I will forbear to flatter but rule with mighty sway,
And take away the charter from North America.

O, George, you are distracted! by sad experience find,
The laws you have enacted are of the blackest kind;
I'll make a short digression and tell you by the way,
We fear not your oppression in North America.

Our fathers were distressed while in their native land,
By tyrants were oppressed as we do understand;
For freedom and religion they were resolv'd to stray,
And try the desert regions of North America.

Heaven was their protector, whilst on the roaring tide,
Kind fortune their director, and providence their guide;
If I am not mistaken, about the first of May,
The voyage was undertaken for North America.

If rightly I remember, this country to explore,
They landed in December, on Plymouth's desert shore;
The savages were frightened, with fear they fled away,
In peace our fathers settled this North America.

We are their bold descendants, for liberty we'll fight,
The claim to Independence we challenge as our right;
'Tis what kind Heaven gave us, who then can take away?
Kind Heaven too, can save us in North America.

We never will knock under—O, George, we do not fear
The rattling of your thunder, nor lightning of your spear;
Though rebels you declare us, we're strangers to dismay,
Therefore you cannot scare us in North America.

To what you have commanded we never will consent,
Although your troops are landed upon our continent;
We'll take our swords and muskets, and march in dread array,
And drive the British red coats from North America.

We have a bold commander who fears not sword or gun,
A second Alexander, his name is WASHINGTON;
His men are all collected and ready for the 'fray,
To fight they are directed for North America.

We've Green, Gates and Putnam, to manage in the field,
A gallant train of footmen, who'd rather die than yield;
A stately troop of horsemen, trained in the martial way,
For to augment our forces in North America.

Proud George, you are engaged all in a dirty cause,
A cruel war have waged repugnant to all laws;
Go tell the savage nations you're crueler than they,
To fight your own relations in North America.

I'll tell you, George, in meter, if you'll attend awhile,
We forced your Sir Peter from Sullivan's fair Isle;
At Monmouth town we gained the honours of the day,
The victory we obtained for North America.

We truly were your betters, hard by the Brandywine,
We led him fast in fetters, whose name was John Burgoyne;
We made your Howe to tremble with terror and dismay,
True heroes we resemble in North America.

Confusion to the tories, that black infernal name,
In which Great Britain glories, for ever to her shame;
We'll send each foul revolter to smutty Africa,
Or noose him with a halter in North America.

Here's health unto our footmen, who handle sword and gun,
To Warner, Gates and Putnam, and conquering Washington;
Their names be wrote in letters, which never shall decay,
While sun and moon do glitter, in North America.

Success unto our allies, in Holland, France and Spain,
Who arm'd their ships and gallies, our freedom to maintain;
May they subdue the rancor of proud Britannia,
And drive them from their anchor in North America.

Success unto the Congress of these United States,
Who glory in the conquest of Washington and Gates;
To all, both land and seamen, who glory in the day,
When we shall all be freemen in North America.

Success to the Legislation, that rules with gentle hand,
To trade and navigation, by water and by land;
May all with one opinion our wholesome laws obey,
Throughout the vast dominion of North America.

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